AUGUST 20, 1853.

ES

UST, 1853.

h when the sky became overcast, rain, which has continued with a

GS

TER, & OMBROMETER.

	Wind.	Rain.		
	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
	S. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.13
	N.W. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.12
E.	N.E. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
E.	N.N.W. to N.	0.00	0.00
	E.N.E. to N.	0.00	0.00
N.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.01
N.W.	S.E.	2.13	0.93
	Total	2.13	1.19

mean of two observations taken daily, mum readings.

GENCE.

par- tes.	Cargo.	Consignees.
g. 4	Sugar	F. F. Cama and Co.
g. 10	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co.
g. 7	Sugar	Bienkin, Rawson & Co.
e.—	Sundries	
g.—	Sundries	

argo.	Despatched by
last	Russell and Co.
last	W. Davidson.
, &c.	Russell and Co.
last	Dent, Beale and Co.

&c.

gnees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Co.		
and Co.	London	Early
and Co.		
Co.		
and Co.		
and Co.	New York	
Co.		
nedy & Co.		
and Co.		
abe & Co.		
Heard & Co.	Boston	
theson & Co.		
awson & Co.		
and Co.		
Heard & Co.	New York	
Co.	London	
ly & Co.		
ey & Co.		
	London	
awson & Co.		
Co.		
d and Co.		
d and Co.		
wman & Co.	London	
and Co.		
and Co.		
d Co.	London	
Heard & Co.		
d.	Heaving down hulk	

OF SHANGHAE.

nander	Gazetted	Horse-power
n.	1845	220
Fishbourne.	1841	220
	Comm'ned.	
er.	1850	

TAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Coloured. -Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Cotton Yarn, lbs
	200		
4,000			
1,000	402	200	
3,000	3,590	5,200	
	54		5,000

n.

HAE,—Season 1852-53.

ACK TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	RAW SILK Bales
3,108,000	35,664,100*	24,501
2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
....	4,660,600‡	..
....	2,414,000§	2,739
....	426,200	..
....	366,400	..
....	69,431,000	27,962

eturns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. Whampoa for New York.

REAT BRITAIN *Direct*,

	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	N'kens Cases
00	21			
00	1,360		54	
20	517			
00	3,061			
00	2,586			40

AE COASTWISE,

	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
		531	
		653	

SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 161. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1853. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

Steam for
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, & SOUTHAMPTON;
Also,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship *LADY MARY WOOD*, Captain JAMILSON, with *Mails, Passengers, Specie*, and *Cargo*, will leave this for the above Places, on *Monday Morning, the 29th instant.*

CARGO will be received on board until 3 P.M. on the 27th. SPECIE and PARCELS until Noon the 28th instant.

For Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply at the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Shanghae. Payment for Freight and Passage money, to be made in *Shanghae Dollars.*

CONTENTS, AND VALUE OF PACKAGES, ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from incorrectness in such declaration.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Shanghae, 25th August, 1853.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Ship *PREUSSISCHER ADLER*, 460 Tons, is open to an offer for *Australia, California, the Straits, or Hongkong.* Apply to

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 19th August, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM COMSTOCK JR., is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at Canton and Shanghae ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR., in our Firms at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON & MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, are this day admitted partners in our firm.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. LOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghae*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CRUM & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool.*

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACSON, in our firms, at *Manila, Shanghae*, and *Canton*, and in the House of R. J. FARBRIDGE & Co of *Manchester*, ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
REGISTERED AND EMPOWERED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 110.
Capital £500,000.
Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives of Persons Resident in, or about to Proceed to,
THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, OR OTHER PLACES ABROAD.

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINKARDINE,
Governor-General of Canada.
Edinburgh 22, St. Andrew Square, Head Office.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alexander James Russell, Esq., C.S.,—*Chairman.*
William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland.
James Duncan, Esq.—Merchant.
Henry Davidson, Esq.—Merchant.
Peter Ramsay, Esq.—Banker.
George Moir, Esq.—Advocate.
James Hay, Esq.—Merchant, Leith
Archibald Horne, Esq.—Accountant.
Charles Pearson, Esq.—Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross Junior, Esq.—Advocate.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.

BANKERS:
The Royal Bank of Scotland.

ACTUARY: Wm. Thos. Thomson. AUDITOR: Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY:
Henry Jones Williams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, beg to intimate to the RESIDENT HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN CHINA, that, until further notice, all Premiums will be payable at their Office in *Shanghae.*

Since the first establishment of the Agency in China, in 1849, the amount of business done, has been such as to satisfy the Directors, and to encourage them to continue in the field.

With a view to a further extension of their operations, and to increase the benefits afforded to Residents in China, by additional facilities in effecting LIFE ASSURANCE, they have determined to establish a local BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT SHANGHAE.

This Board is to consist of three Directors, who, in co-operation with the Agents, and the Medical Adviser of the Company, will have authority, with limited powers and responsibility, to decide upon the merits of such cases as may be submitted to them.

To carry out this object, the undersigned have been duly authorized to constitute such a Board, and they have accordingly nominated the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the Office of Directors.—

SHANGHAE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
A. G. DALLAS, Esq., Merchant.—*Chairman.*
A. MCCULLOCH, Esq.—Merchant.
H. H. KENNEDY, Esq.—Merchant.
MEDICAL ADVISER:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Agency.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES.
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION Sterling.
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D'Orgeat*, and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PORT WINE in Quarter Casks and Bottled BRANDY; SHERRY in Quarter Casks, Octaves and 3 dozens Cases Bottled—BUCELLAS and East India SHERRY Bottled—CHAMPAGNE; Bass' Pale India ALE in 4 dozen, Cases.

Also Belmont Patent Sperm CANDLES, in quantities of 5 boxes a 25 cents per lb; and Yellow SOAP; Ningpo Picture FRAMES, and Panels. Apply to

R. A. BRINE.

Shanghai, 12th August, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AN Invoice of SHEET COPPER consisting of 22, 23, 24 & 32 oz., with sufficient composition NAILS. Apply to

JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghae, 4th August, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three mows.

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE:
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS;
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 DOLLARS.
To be reimbursed with......16,588,510 Dollars.
or............£ 2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 @ 4,000 Dollars
22 " 36,000 "	60 " 2,000 "
24 " 32,000 "	120 " 1,500 "
60 " 8,000 "	180 " 1,000 "

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place in December, 1853.

The price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share for £1 Sterl.	Thirteen Shares for £10 Sterl.
Six do. for £5 "	Thirty do. for £20 "

Sixty-five Shares for £40 Sterling.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any city in the world.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARSZCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARSZCHILD & Co., 26 *Lombard Street*, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the office of this paper.

N.B.—No sales for this year's drawing can be made after 1st October next, at this Port.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1853.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1. Ship *PREUSSISCHER ADLER*, 460 Tons, Captain Runge, will leave for the above Port about the 5th September. For Freight apply to

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghae, 27th August, 1853.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents in China for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London*, and *New York*.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND ROUTE, AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of Ladies' FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES; Also, a very choice Lot of ENGRAVINGS.

M. GABRIEL & Co.

Shanghae, 26th August, 1853.

Shanghae Market Report.

August 27th, 1853.

Since our last Report of 5th inst., some business has been done in Imports, chiefly at auction and in barter.

The Export Trade has been more brisk, principally owing to the arrival of some chartered vessels which required early despatch.

IMPORTS.

Am. Cotton Goods.—Sales and barter of about 12,000 pieces of 40-yard *Drills* at $1.80 *a* 1.90. We quote:—30-yard *Brown Drills*, $1.40—*Jeans*, $1.80—*Sheetings*, $1.65, prices nominal.

Grey and White Shirtings.—Since the date of our last Report—the 5th instant—there have been further supplies per *Crisis* and *Preussischer Adler*, and stocks in consequence are rather increased. There has been somewhat of a better feeling in our market however, and the deliveries fall little short of 100,000 pieces. The greater portion of which has been sold at Public Auction.

The cash quotation for 6¼ catties Grey is about $1.15 *a* 1.20.

Woollens.—Still unsaleable.

Straits Produce.—No enquiry that we hear of.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—*Black*—Congou—settlements of about 40 chops.

This makes a total of 74 chops against 210 same period last year. We quote—

Congous, Monings.	18 *a* 19	Taels, Duty paid.
" Ho Hows.	13 *a* 14	....

Stock on hand 50 *a* 55 chops chiefly Ho Hows.

Souchong.—About 18 chops have been offered and mostly found buyers at between 19 *a* 26 Taels.

Green Teas.—About 50,000 packages of Hwuychows have been settled, the greater part on American account. We quote—

Twankay,	11 *a* 16	Taels, Duty paid.
Hyson Skins,	10 *a* 12	....
Hyson,	14 *a* 22	....
Young Hyson,	13 *a* 24	....
Imperial,	17 *a* 24	....
Gunpowder,	22 *a* 28	....

Silk.—A large business has been done in Silk since our Market Report of 5th inst. The very prosperous state of Trade in England, has given considerable impetus to this article, and there having been a growing disposition on the part of the dealers to meet our merchants by taking manufactured goods, at a reduction of $15 *a* 20 per bale; settlements have increased from 8,000 bales to above 14,000 bales, a nearly similar amount to that, effected at same time last season; full 5,000 bales have been sold within the last three weeks.

The Export to Great Britain and Coastwise is 10,832 against 11,214 bales at same period of 1852-53.

We quote—

Tsatlees,	$255 *a* 310
Taysaams,	$180 *a* 250
Yuenfas, best,	$210 *a* 240
Thrown, fair to good,	$240 *a* 245

Opium.—*Malwa*,—A steady delivery to orders has been going on since date of our last and until the arrival of the *Aurora* on the 17th, at about our previous quotation of $350. The brokers have however been very difficult to please as most of the drug at Woosung is soft, on which a heavy reduction has been made. Since the steamer came in rates have still further declined and to-day we quote $340 for finest kinds.

Stocks 2,400 chests.

Patna.—The deliveries of this drug have also been large at $350 *a* 355 until the 17th, and it has since gone down to $330 *a* 335 our present rate.

Stock 650 chests.

Exchange.—Bills on London, 6 m/s. Clean Credits 7*s*. 9*d*.—E. I. Co.'s accepted paper on Bengal, Rs. 360 per $100.—Drafts on Canton, 20 ₱ °/ₒ prem. on Shanghai Dollars.

Freights.—To England, £2. to £2. 5*s*. per ton for Tea, and £3. for Silk.
To America,—$9 *a* 10 per ton.

Sycee.—$127, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, $185 per 9*t*. 7*m*. 3*c*.

Mexican Dollars.—20 per cent discount—nominal.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1853.

BIRTH.—On the 26th instant, at Shanghai, Mrs. J. Caldecott Smith, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.—At St. John's Cathedral, Victoria, Hongkong, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. M. C. Odell, B.A., Captain A. D. Dobie, of the Receiving Ship *Bride*, Woosung, to Angelina Agnes, only daughter of the late Captain Smith.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 24.	Manila,	June 30.
Bombay,	July 17.	Sydney,	June 18.
Colombo,	June 11.	New Zealand,	June —.
Madras,	June —.	Amoy,	July 8.
Calcutta,	June 28.	Hongkong,	Aug. 17.
Galle,	July 22.	Ningpo,	Aug. 20.
Penang,	July 27.	New York,	June 11.
Singapore,	July 29.	San Francisco,	June 15.
Batavia,	July 9.	Honolulu,	July 2.

The *Lady Mary Wood* will not leave this harbour till Monday, and will start from Woosung at day-light, on Tuesday morning.

Passage up.—The *Lady Mary Wood* which arrived at Woosung on Tuesday noon, experienced very rough weather for great part of her passage. On the morning of the 19th (the third day out) the breeze began to increase, but fine weather accompanied it; a ship was observed five miles off shore. About 8 in the evening they sighted Turnabout island. The morning of the 20th proved cloudy, the wind increased greatly, and a heavy sea got up. About half-past 9 A.M. the steamer wore round to run back into Haetan straits, but about half-past 11 A.M. the sea became so heavy, she rounded to, head to wind. The wind now blew northerly and it became necessary to batten down all the forward hatches, as the breeze had increased to a strong gale; the sails were double reefed and the main-try-sail set: whilst the steam was got up to its full power to keep off the land. At 1 P.M. it blew a hard gale, amounting at times to a perfect hurricane with a heavy sea on. About 4 in the afternoon the gale still blew hard with incessant rain: the gale continued till past eight in the evening.

On Sunday morning the gale moderated, but a very heavy sea continued, more heavy at times than before.

After all these checks and unpleasant incidents of the typhoon, the good steamer arrived all safe at Woosung, on Tuesday, at noon. During the voyage two of her boats got adrift and one was very much injured.

Some considerable modifications in the details of the Draft of Land Regulations as printed in this journal some time back, having been recently adopted in communication with the Representatives of Foreign States, we gladly avail ourselves of the permission to reprint them. The draft in its present form we believe will be transmitted by the first opportunity to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Hongkong.

We present our readers with *Peking Gazettes* down to the 3rd of August, but we believe this is the date of their publication at Suchau, and we are now adopting means to obtain the very earliest information direct from Peking. It will be seen by the flourishes of the pencil, that the mandarins and military commanders are endeavouring to persuade their imperial master, that his cause is progressing vigorously—and that the insurgents are being destroyed in large numbers. We expect, however, that the next batch of *Gazettes* will cast a shade over the vaunted victories of the imperialists, and shew that except when a narrative of reverses is given, their accounts are little to be depended on. We make this remark for our readers at a distance rather, as the falsity of the official reports, of late especially, has been too glaring to need further comment.

We have received a most exciting description by a passenger of the recent passage of the *Lady Mary Wood* to this port;—and regret that we cannot by reason of other engagements, give it to our readers this week, but we are sure it will be highly appreciated by them as soon as it appears.

Our readers here will, no doubt, have all seen or heard of the fearful tragedy that took place on board the brig *Arratoon Apcar*. We have no space for comment, but it will be well to record the verdict of the Coroner's Jury—

"That the said Henry Lovett, late commander of the brig *Arratoon Apcar*, came by his death from the hands of 12 Chinese, (Apoon Aying, and 11 others,) part of the crew and passengers on board said brig, while on a voyage from this port to Calcutta; and they accordingly find a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against the above twelve Chinese.

"The Jury, in returning this verdict, feel that they will not be fulfilling their duty in passing over in silence the conduct of the Lascar portion of the crew, who were on board at the time the horrible tragedy was committed; they allude more particularly to the petty officers,—Serang, Tindals, Gunner, and Sea Cunnies, whose duty it evidently was to lead the men to the assistance of their Captain; and the Jury consider the conduct of the above named petty officers as culpable, and meriting severe punishment."—*H'kong Register*, August 16.

The clipper brig *Arratoon Apcar*, of Calcutta, was on her voyage to Singapore and Calcutta. She left the harbour of Hongkong on the 5th instant, with a crew of Bengalees and ten Chinese, two of them carpenters. At half an hour after midnight the Chinese went aft, armed with sharp square knives, despatched the Second mate and threw him overboard. Then rushed to the cabin, where Captain Lovett, Dr. Thompson, Captain Smith, the Chief Mate and a lad were sleeping, on their murderous attack. None of the bodies of these remain except Captain Lovett's. The other parties are believed to have thrown themselves overboard.

The brig was brought back into harbour at Hongkong the following morning. Great blame is attached down below to the authorities both naval and civil, for not immediately despatching a steamer in search of the ruffians. Twenty six hours are said to have elapsed before the steamer *Styx* got under weigh at dark, and steamed out as far as Stanley, to commence her search next morning.

Nothing has been heard of the villains that we hear of at the latest date.

To the Editor of the "North-China Herald."

My dear Sir,—In your last, on page 11, at the foot of column second, is this note:—

"The Scripture Lessons is a general description of the work, otherwise called, 'Good words exhorting the age.'"

The Scripture Lessons, distributed in Canton some twenty years ago, were those of the British and Foreign School Society, giving in Chinese an amount of reading about equal to one half of the New Testament. These Lessons comprising three small volumes, were published by the liberality of Nathan Dunn, James Matheson, and other gentlemen, then resident in Canton.

The "Good Words, admonishing the Age," forming one or more tracts, were composed by the worthy Evangelist named in your last, and printed with funds from the English and American Tract Societies.

Both works were extensively circulated in Canton city and its vicinity, and also as far west as the capital of Kwang-se.—Yours,

* * *

PEKING GAZETTE.

The *Gazette* of the 26th of July, contains a report from Toh-ming-a, Shen-luh, and Se-ling-a, who say that they have arrived at K'hae-fung-foo, and dispersed the rebels. It seems that the insurgents had advanced from Suy-chow directly upon K'hae-fung, when they were overtaken by the officers above-named, and lost 60 killed, and ten prisoners. Near to the district of Ke, they lost 40 more killed and 20 prisoners, amongst whom were an inspector-general and a vexillary, who were both put to death on the spot. Subsequently near Chin-lew, 20 more prisoners were taken, and a general of the celestial dynasty of T'hae-ping named 黎 Le. On the 24th of June, the imperialist forces arrived at K'hae-fung from Mung and Poh, having on the road captured 30 prisoners, who were put to death. On the day of their arrival they found that the rebels had already been driven back by the troops in charge of K'hae-fung, and had retreated to Chung-mow, whither the officers above-named are pursuing them. Luh-ying-kuh had also come up from Heu-chow. The emperor remarks on this report, that the rebels having met with this repulse at K'hae-fung, and the imperialists having been strengthened by the arrival of the reinforcements, he trusts that the enemy will be speedily exterminated; the general in question, however, must be vigorous in the pursuit, so as to give them no time to recover themselves: let Se-ling-a especially remember, that there is a blot on his military fame, which he must endeavour to wipe off; if however he displays any more of his negligence, he shall be dealt with according to law, without the slightest shew of favour.

The same *Gazette* contains a report from the officers deputed to examine the silver mines in the neighbourhood of Peking. It seems that at a hill in the district of Yuen-ping, and a few other places, private speculators had been in the habit of working the mines; and the emperor orders that the prefect of Peking should carry on operations there. But in the district of Tsëen-gnan, Gnan-san, and Hwae-lae, there were several mines, the working of which interfered with the 風水 fung-shwuy, or the supposed luckiness of the sites of graves, on which account the emperor strictly prohibits any mining operations being carried on there.

The *Gazette* of the 27th of July contains a report from Tsae-tseuen, requesting that at the government bankers there be a large issue of paper money; which request the emperor orders the board of revenue to take into consideration and report accordingly.

In the same *Gazette* the treasurer and judge of Ho-nan province report, that a district magistrate of Tseang-foo, in the city of K'hae-fung-foo named Ho-hwae-chin, had behaved very bravely in defence of the city; for he had assembled a number of volunteers, with whom he let himself down over the wall, and started in pursuit of the rebels, many of whom he captured. The emperor admires his bravery, and says he does honour to his country, on which account he orders him to be promoted to the rank of prefect. He likewise commands the governor to enquire into the conduct of those officers, through whose mismanagement and cowardice Kwei-tih was lost, and when he has brought them to trial, he has first to behead them and then report. If the governor does not display the utmost rigour in this matter, the emperor declares he will treat him as he ought to have treated them.

The *Gazette* of the 29th of July details a riot at Lin-gnan, a city lying to the westward of Hang-chow, in which the populace burnt the public offices, and broke open the prisons. The riot seems to have originated in the attempt of the mandarins to obtain payment of the land revenue.

In the same *Gazette*, Hen-nae-chaou, the governor of Keang-soo requests that, as the enemy are now pressing hard on the government, the criminals who are in confinement for grave offences be at once put to death. The emperor orders the board of punishments to consider the matter.

The *Gazette* of the 30th July contains a report from the board of works, urging that the quota of saltpetre required from the provinces of Pih-king and Shan-tung should be sent in forthwith. The emperor replies that saltpetre is absolutely necessary for the army, and the time for its being sent in from the province in question is long since past, he orders therefore that it be sent in within six days, in default of which the officers in charge of it shall be punished.

The same *Gazette* contains a request from the governor of Keang-soo, that rations he dealt out to the families of the Tartars who fell in the defence of Nanking. It seems that after these brave men sacrificed their lives for their country's welfare, their widows to the amount of 376 have from time to time made their escape, and now request support. The emperor orders that a month's rations be dealt out to them, which is to be reduced one half at the expiration of the month.

In the same *Gazette* Heang-yung reports that he has taken a captain named He-chang, who ran away from his post, and put him to death, before the whole army, which has induced a wholesome dread of the laws.

The *Gazette* of the 31st of July, contains a complaint sent up to the emperor from one of the imperial clan, stating the fact that in every instance in which cities have been taken, the money and military weapons belonging to government have been at once given over to the enemy, by which means the rebels have been aided and the country injured. He says that when Gnan-k'hing was lost, 300,000 taels of silver went with it: and that when Yang-chow was taken, the guns, powder, and rice, instead of being destroyed, were left to be taken possession of by the rebels: further when Chin-keang fell, the treasurer of the province ran away regardless of the public property entrusted to his care. The memorialist conceives, as the rebels did not bring any thing with them from Kwang-se, and as the people could supply them with very few military stores, all that they have since obtained must have been the property of government, yielded up by these faithless and cowardly mandarins. He therefore recommends, that in future an inventory be taken of the treasure and military stores deposited in each city, and in case of its being lost, that the mandarins in charge of the city at the time he made responsible, and required to pay back every farthing of the amount, before their pardon for losing the city can even be thought of. At such a time as this, when every exertion ought to be made to save the country, these treacherous fellows must not be allowed thus to waste the sinews of war, and by that means enrich the enemy. The only remedy therefore is to make them pay. The emperor orders the memorial to be taken into consideration.

The *Gazette* of the 1st of August, contains an order for the execution of Yu-wan-tsing, the former general of Hoo-nan, after autumn.

The *Gazette* of the 2nd Aug., contains a report from Wang-e-tih, the governor of Fuh-kien, stating that in the troubles which lately occurred in that province, the general in command at Chang-chow, together with the intendant of circuit, were both killed; and that the districts of Yung-gnan and Sha, in the prefecture of Yen-ping were successively thrown into disorder. The emperor says, that he had already given orders that the circumstances occasioning the disturbances should be enquired into; also that fresh troops should be marched to that region, and the gentry and volunteers should be encouraged to combine for their mutual defence. It appears according to the report now handed in, that on the evening of the 17th of May, several thousand associated banditti attacked Chang-chow, while some of their number who were secreted in the city set fire to the mansion of the prefect; at this time the general Tsaou-san-chuh, and the intendant Wan-sew, railed at the thieves and would not surrender, whereupon they were simultaneously cut down. On the 19th of May, the gentry and inhabitants of the neighbouring cities, secretly apprehended the rebel chief Seay-yuen, and one of their generals, named Chin-kin-tow, together with 100 others, who were all immediately put to death; and the rest having run away, the city was retaken. On the 15th of June the prefectural city of Yen-ping was attacked by the rebels, who were repulsed by the civil and military officers in charge, with a loss of 250 men. The rebels also entered the cities of Ta-tëen and Tih-hwa, but were repulsed by the gentry, who killed a rebel chief named Hwang-yew, and some others. The officers and gentry at Yung-chun also captured two rebel chiefs named Lin-jin and Tih-fow, who were both put to death. Another body of rebels, headed by one Lin-tseun, entered Yung-chun, but were repulsed by the officers and gentry, with the loss of 100 men, and the capture of the chief's brother and 15 others, who were instantly decapitated. The Emperor observes regarding the above, that these banditti consist of a mixed multitude, who in consequence of bad management on the part of the officers, have been allowed to disturb various districts: but the gentry and people, animated by patriotic feelings, have recovered the lost cities in a most meritorious manner. Let advantage be taken of these successes, he says, to organize the volunteers and defend the country: and as soon as the rebel chiefs can be taken let them be put to death, in order to prevent future troubles. With respect to the rebels in possession of Amoy, it appears that the commodore She-tih-he has assembled a fleet, and captured a great number; while the civil and military officers on the land side have fixed a day for a general attack, which will be reported as soon as it is completed. In the mean time let the officers who fell at Chang-chow and Amoy receive posthumous honours.

In the same *Gazette* the governor of Fuh-kien reports that he has retained 60,000 taels of the duties for the expenses of the war: he also requests the advance of 300,000 taels from the board of revenue, which the emperor has ordered said board to take into consideration.

The *Gazette* of the 3rd of August contains a report from Toh-ming-a, Se-ling-a and Sheu-luh detailing various successes over the rebels at K'hae-fung-foo. When the insurgents fled from K'hae-fung, they were pursued by the cavalry under the two first-named officers who caught and decapitated a great number. On the 1st July they pursued them to Sze-shwuy*, when the rebels made for the fords of the Yellow River, and attacked the imperialists on the east and west of a double hill found there; in the battle which ensued the imperialists killed 300 of the enemy, who being reduced to extremity sought to get on board their vessels, when a north-westerly wind arose, and prevented their getting under weigh: whereupon the imperialists opened a fire upon them, and killed the whole of them, a large number having been driven into the water. After this 13 of the enemy's vessels were burnt, and a large quantity of military stores were taken, together with 50 prisoners, among the rest four chiefs wearing yellow jackets and red caps, who were immediately beheaded. At this time Shen-luh came up with the infantry, and killed 200 more. On the 2d of July, the rebels again advanced from the double hill to the attack, when the imperialists killed 100 more, and captured a score, while they destroyed three of the enemy's vessels and burnt ten. The emperor on hearing this, says that as the thieves are now reduced to the last extremity, especial care must be taken to exterminate them, and *particularly to prevent their seizing vessels and crossing the Yellow River*: they must also not be allowed to make themselves masters of its banks. The emperor comforts himself with the idea that two Tartar generals, with a large force, are on the march to the north bank of the Yellow River, where they will give the rebels a warm reception. He further orders the civil and military officers in charge of Khae-fung to exert themselves immediately to exterminate the rebels on the south side of the river, and then, says he, we have no doubt but that this insignificant band of robbers will without difficulty be swept away from the face of the earth. Respect this.

* A city lying to the south-east of K'hae-fung, distant 20 miles.

CONNECTION BETWEEN FOREIGN MISSIONARIES AND THE KWANG-SE INSURRECTION.

(Concluded from No. 160.)

Reference is made in the narrative to the book entitled "Good words exhorting the age," given to Hung-sew-tseuen by a remarkable old man, the perusal of which made a deep impression on his mind, and laid the foundation for the movement which has shaken the whole Chinese empire. We have already identified the old man in question, and shown him to be none other than Leang-afa, a Chinese evangelist still in the employ of the London Missionary Society. The book itself is yet in existence, and it may not be uninteresting to set forth various things respecting it, which have been collected from various sources, and then to give an analysis of the work itself.

In the 2d volume of Dr. Morrison's life, we meet with the following statement: "July 13th, 1831, Dr. Morrison says, 'Leang-afa is busy on the Scripture Lessons which he expects to finish in two or three months.'"

In a report from Dr. Morrison, dated Sept. 4th, 1832, he says, "During the current year, Leang-afa has printed nine tracts, of about 50 pages each, composed by himself, and interspersed with passages of Sacred Scripture." They were revised by Dr. M. in manuscript, and afterwards printed at Malacca. The general title is 勸世良言 Keuen-she-leang-yen, Good words exhorting the age. The author of the work has assumed the title of "the Student of Virtue." It does not appear that Leang-afa ever had the advantage of a thorough education: he was acquainted, however, with the arts of reading and writing, which were indeed necessary in order to the fulfilment of his duty as a type-cutter, in which capacity he was hired to go to Malacca, for the purpose of cutting the blocks for Morrison's and Milne's version of the Scriptures. At that place he became acquainted with Christianity, and having professed his belief of the Gospel was baptized by Dr. Milne. The writer has known him since the year 1817, and from that time to this has not heard or seen any thing to his prejudice, except a little hastiness of disposition which appeared to be the result of natural temperament. His having been constantly employed about books somewhat increased his acquaintance with letters. It has not, however, tended to the improvement of his style in Chinese, that the book which he was employed to print, was a translation from a foreign work, in which the style of a foreign tongue was too closely imitated, and phrases drawn up in unidiomatic Chinese. A few years after his baptism, having been animated with a desire to do something for the good of his coun-

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ing for the good of his coun-

trymen, he conceived the design of writing a series of tracts, and publishing them for their instruction. In so doing, however, his original defect, as regarded the want of an early education, and his foreign style derived from a constant perusal of books composed by Europeans, became apparent. The passages of Scripture, and sometimes whole chapters of the Bible quoted by him, are of course taken almost word for word from the translation executed by Drs. Morrison and Milne: for no other was then in existence. The explanations and enlargements appended by him, are not unlike in style the work which he had for a text-book, or the diffuse mode of address which he was accustomed to hear in pulpit discourses, intended for the common people. These causes combined have rendered his style exceedingly diffuse, and tedious by multiplicity of words. He seems to have had no knowledge of the proper use and position of Chinese particles, and to have taken not the slightest care to construct his sentences in an idiomatic manner. To a well-educated Chinese his productions cannot be acceptable: on every page, and almost in every line, something occurs offensive to good taste and philological propriety, which would induce a well-informed native to lay aside the book, as one which it is unpleasant to read. Nevertheless the meaning is in most parts apparent, and persons who are not very particular about the forms of expression, and only anxious to reap some spiritual benefit from the production before them, might be inclined to reperuse, and ultimately adopt it as a model. This seems to have been the case with Hung-sew-tseuen. He not only adopted it himself as his *vade mecum*, but made it the basis of the instruction which he communicated to his friend, to whom Mr. R. refers.

The work consists, as Dr. Morrison says, of nine volumes, of about 50 pages each: each volume has a separate heading, independent of the general title, and as there is no particular arrangement, and no necessary connection between one part and another, the different volumes might be issued separately. The following brief analysis of the work will enable our readers to form their own opinion.

Volume I. Is entitled "A true account of the salvation of mankind."

It is divided into the following sections.

Sect. 1. A paraphrastic version of the third chapter of Genesis, mainly founded on Morrison's translation, containing an account of the fall of man. It is very likely that this first section of the work made the deepest impression on the mind of the newly-awakened Hung, and we find various expressions employed therein frequently occurring in his writings. It has been suggested that the opening phrase 神爺火華 Shin Yay-ho-hwa, intended as a translation of Jehovah God, has probably been mistaken by him; and as there is no indication in the whole of the first volume that Yay-ho-hwa is a proper name, he might have understood the first two characters Shin-yay, to mean "Spiritual father;" and, not knowing at first what to make of the other two, he perhaps omitted them when quoting the phrase. That something of this kind suggested itself to him is not unlikely, for we find the phrase in the proclamations, published by imperial appointment, with an explanation. "The great God 是神爺是魂爺 she-shin-yay-she-hwun-yay, is a spiritual Father, he is a ghostly Father." The same form of expression occurs in the Trimetrical Classic, though in other parts of the rebel books we find the word Jehovah in full. In the very first line of Afa's book, we meet also with the phrase 邪神變爲蛇魔 Seay-shin-peen-wei-shay-mo, the corrupt spirit transformed himself into the serpent devil, or the devilish serpent. "The devilish serpent" is a form of expression quite new to a Chinese, which no unassisted native would think of employing. They have no idea of connecting a serpent with the devil; yet in the proclamations above referred to we meet with it very frequently, as also in the Trimetrical Classic; and in the Imperial Declaration of T'hae-ping, which is supposed to have been written by the chief himself, we have the expression 老蛇妖鬼 Laou-shay-yaou-kwei, the old serpent, the devil: apparently taken from Morrison's translation of Rev. 12: 9. and 20: 2.

Sect. 2. Is an exhibition of the manner in which mankind became involved in idolatrous practices, and consists mainly of an exposure of the idolatry of China.

Sect. 3. Is merely a copy of Morrison's version of the first chapter of Isaiah.

Sect. 4. Is a transcript of Morrison's version of the 5th, 6th and 7th chapters of Matthew.

In this volume the word 神 Shin is used for God, sometimes with the addition of Jehovah: but after passing over 26 pages we meet with the phrase 神天上帝 Shin-teen Shang-ti On the 34th page, in paraphrasing Isaiah 44: 9—21, he uses the same phrase for God, though throughout the quotation from Matthew he uses Shin alone for God.

Volume II. Is entitled "Follow the true and reject the false."

Sect. 1. A discourse on the text, "God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world, but to save the world." John 3: 17.

Sect. 2. Ditto on "A rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven." Matthew 19: 23.

Sect. 3. Ditto on seeking unto familiar spirits and wizards, founded on Isaiah 8: 19.

Sect. 4. On regeneration, founded John 3: 1-21

Volume III. A collection of various tracts.

Sect. 1. On the holy truths contained in the true Scriptures.

Sect. 2. On redemption by Christ.

Sect. 3. The 19th Psalm, and Psalm 33: 4-22.

Sect. 4. Isaiah 45: 5-21.

Sect. 5. Genesis, chapter the first.

Sect. 6. On the Creator of all.

Sect. 7. On original righteousness.

In this volume occur several expressions, among the mass of unidiomatic phrases, which have doubtless laid the foundation for some unusual modes of speech to be met with in the books of the insurgents. Afa introduces the following sentence "Jehovah said, Besides me there is no spirit (god);" and in another place he says, "除神外並無神 Besides Spirit (God) there is no spirit (god);" a mode of expression which could only have been derived from foreigners who were in the habit of using the word 神 Shin for God by way of eminence. Afa, who was necessarily under the influence of those from whom he received his knowledge of Christianity, might very easily have adopted it; and when we consider with what especial reverence Hung-sew-tseuen regarded his "Good words for exhorting the age," we need not wonder that he should occasionally adopt the phraseology found therein, and write, as he has done, "Besides the great God there is no spirit (god.)"

Volume IV. Is entitled "Miscellaneous explanations of Holy Scripture."

Sect. 1. A discourse on the text, "Labour not for the meat that perisheth." John 6: 27.

Sect. 2. Ditto on "Wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself." Rom. 2: 2.

Sect. 3. Ditto on "All is vanity and vexation of spirit." Eccles. 2: 11.

Sect. 4. The flood, founded on Gen. VI. & VII.

Volume V. Is entitled "Miscellaneous statements founded on Scripture." Such as the following:

1. What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world, and lose his own soul. Matt. 16: 26.
2. We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ. 2 Cor. 5: 10.
3. God so loved the world &c. John 3: 16.
4. He that confesseth and forsaketh his sin shall find mercy. 1 John 1: 9.
5. Receive with meekness the engrafted word. James 1: 21.
6. One day is with the Lord as a thousand years. 2 Pet. 3: 8.
7. God dwelleth not in temples made with hands. Acts 17: 24.
8. Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. Heb. 12: 6, 7.
9. The kingdom of God is not in word but in power. 1. Cor. 4: 20.
10. What advantageth it me if the dead rise not. 1 Cor. 15: 32.
11. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away. Matt. 24: 35.
12. Every creature of God is good, if it be received with thanksgiving. 1 Tim. 4: 4.
13. Take no thought saying, what shall we eat? Matt. 6: 31.
14. Whosoever shall call upon the Lord shall be saved. Rom. 10: 13.
15. Not as pleasing man but God, who trieth our heart. 1 Thess. 2: 4.
16. Paraphrase of Rom. XII.
17. Ditto of Rom. XIII.
18. Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.
19. Paraphrase of the fifth chapter of James.

This volume is a collection of short sermons on the above texts, from a review of which some idea may be formed of the general tendency of the writer's mind, and, if the subjects be well handled, of the probable utility of the book.

Volume VI. Is entitled "a perfect acquaintance with the true doctrine."

Sect. 1. The 58th chap. of Isaiah, a little altered from Morrison's version.

Sect. 2. The 5th chap. of Ephesians.

Sect. 3. Contains Afa's autobiography, giving an account of his previous ignorance of himself, and his vain attempts to satisfy the slight upbraidings of conscience with which he was visited, by burning incense, and reciting some of the classics of Buddha; until he fell in with the late Dr. Milne, at Malacca, who unfolded to him the scheme of redemption. At first, he paid little attention to this subject, not being much pleased with the doctrine. He was particularly offended with Dr. M.'s denunciations of idolatry, and though constrained to listen to him, he speedily forgat all he said. After some time he met with a Buddhist priest, of whom he enquired how the forgiveness of sins was to be obtained? and was informed that if he recited the "heart classic," Buddha would be pleased with him: still more if he gave a little money to the temple. The priest, then gave him a book, which he was to recite hundreds and thousands of times, and in proportion to the number of times would be the amount of forgiveness awarded him. Afa complied with his directions; but one day the thought occurred to him, "I am now 28 years of age, and have committed many sins: how can I expect, that by merely reciting this book, without performing a single good action, I should obtain forgiveness?" He therefore discontinued the practice, and paid more attention to what Dr. M. told him: particularly when he told him of a Saviour. From this time he began to pray to God, to keep holy the Sabbath-day, and read the Bible regularly. When he came to passages which he did not understand, he applied to Dr. M. for explanation: and in this way became gradually acquainted with the way of salvation through Jesus Christ. After a time he requested baptism; and having been instructed in the duties required of those who wish to be baptized, he retired to his chamber, and thought with himself, "I am a sinner, and if I do not rely on Jesus for salvation, how can I expect to be reconciled to God?" His mind was soon made up, and he requested that the following Sabbath he might be received into the church by baptism. This was acceded to, (November, 1817) and he took the name of a "student of virtue." Some time after this he composed a little book on the subject of redemption, which he shewed to Dr. Morrison, at Canton, and having obtained his approval, he printed 200 copies for distribution. As he was thus engaged, some one accused him to the government officers, who sent the police to apprehend him, with his 200 books, and the blocks from which they were taken. The officer abused him for believing in Jesus, which he said was contrary to law. After the examination he was committed to prison, where he tried to think how it was that he was apprehended for circulating good books, and came to the conclusion that it must have been on account of some fault which he had committed, on some other occasion, for which his heavenly Father had sent down this punishment. Two days afterwards, Dr. Morrison adopted means for getting him liberated. The officer, however, ordered him first to receive 30 heavy blows with the bamboo, which made the blood to flow from his body, and caused him extreme pain; besides which the police-runners extorted from him seventy dollars: but all this, had no effect in causing him to abandon his religion.

After this he instructed his wife, and finding her willing to receive the religion of Jesus, he acted according to circumstances and baptized her. From that time he and his partner in life have together endeavoured to follow the Saviour, and serve God in sincerity. Subsequently (November 20th, 1823) he and his wife took their infant son to Dr. Morrison, requesting baptism for him also. In the course of a few years, Dr. M. finding him sincere in his desire to propagate the Gospel among his countrymen, ordained him to the office of evangelist, (1823) and gave him the right hand of fellowship, telling him to make known the religion of Jesus far and wide. By the grace of God, he adds, he has been the means of awakening several persons, who have abandoned idolatry, and embraced the religion of the true God. He further beseeches the aid of the Holy Spirit, to enlighten his mind more and more in the knowledge of Divine things, and make him bold and constant in this endeavour to spread the truth, that he may make full proof of his ministry.

Sect. 4. On suffering reproach for Christ's sake.

Sect. 5. Acts 22d chapter, with a short preface.

Sect. 6. 1 Timothy, 2d and 3d chapters: all according to Morrison.

Sect. 7. Rev. 22d chapter: a little altered from Morrison's.

Volume VII. "On obtaining happiness, whether in peace or peril."

Sect. 1. A discourse founded on "We must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God." Acts 14: 22.

Sect. 2. Ditto on "Whosoever shall offend one of these little ones, it were better for him that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck," &c. Matt. 18: 6.

Sect. 3. Ditto on "See that ye refuse not him that speaketh," &c. Heb. 12: 25.

Sect. 4. 1 Corinthians, 1st and 2d chapters.

Sect. 5. Ditto 13th chapter.

Sect. 6. 1 John, 4th chapter.

Sect. 7. On the exemption from all calamity, and the possession of all good, obtained by the virtuous in the world to come.

Sect. 8. On the misery of those who reject the Gospel.

Volume VIII. Entitled "Excellent sayings from the true Scriptures."

Sect. 1. Jeremiah 23: 19-33. Taken from Morrison's version.

Sect. 2. A discourse on the text "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." 1 Thess. 5: 21.

Sect. 3. Ditto on "The day of the Lord will come, as a thief in the night." 2 Peter 3: 10.

Sect. 4. Ditto on "They are of the world, therefore speak they of the world: we are of God; he that knoweth God heareth us." 1 John 4: 5-6. A long discourse of 28 pages.

Sect. 5. Genesis, 4th chapter. A new translation, or paraphrase, mainly according to Morrison.

Sect. 6. A discourse founded on "Judgement must being at the house of God." 1 Pet. 4: 17.

Volume IX. Entitled "Important selections from the ancient Scriptures."

Sect. 1. Acts 19th chapter.

Sect. 2. Ephes. 6th chapter.

Sect. 3. First Thess. 5th chapter.

Sect. 4. Sermon on James 4: 13. "Go to now, ye that say, to-day," &c.

Sect. 5. Do. on 1 Tim. 6: 6. "Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content."

Sect. 6. Do. on 1 Tim. 1: 15. "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners."

Sect. 7. Commentary on Col. 5th chapter.

Sect. 8. A Refutation of various errors.

Sect. 9. On the day of judgement.

It may be remarked, with respect to the above tracts, that one fourth of the whole is taken exactly from Morrison's version of the Scriptures. Whatever the advocates of that version have to say in its behalf, it is very certain that purity of Chinese style is not one of its characteristics. The Committee of the Bible Society, in their Report for 1844, say, "There seems no room to question the admirable fidelity of the translation of Drs. Morrison and Milne; but since this great work was finished, the knowledge of the difficult language of China has been matured, and Dr. Morrison himself contemplated a revision. So strongly is the necessity for a revision felt by the Missionaries now in the field—that they decline to take any very active part in the work of distribution, till this previous object has been accomplished." It appears from the above extract, that the version executed by Drs. Morrison and Milne was defective, as it regards the idiom of the Chinese language; the same defect must therefore have attached, in the degree in which it was quoted, to the tracts now under review. It is not unlikely, also, that in those parts of his books, where Afa does not quote the former version of the Scriptures, his style would naturally be formed according to that model; particularly as he had not, by previous scholastic training, had an opportunity of forming an independent style. If it be said, that Afa was a Chinese, and would therefore write like a Chinese: we may reply, that he was a Chinese who had been under the instruction of foreigners, from whom he had received his religious views, and to whom he would be likely to look up with unquestioning reverence. It is worthy of remark, however, that notwithstanding the influence thus exerted over Afa's mind, and the example set before him in the version of the Scriptures, which he was compelled to use, he has followed his own predilections in regard to the term he has most frequently used for God throughout his tracts. In all the quotations and extracts from Scriptures, which occupy one-fourth of the whole work, the single word *Shin* has been used for God by way of eminence, as well as for imaginary deities. It does not appear, however, that Afa was able to satisfy himself with this term. In the first tract composed by himself, against idolatry, he has used this term when speaking of the various imaginary beings worshipped by the heathen; but when he came to speak more distinctly of God, he employed the compound term 神天上帝 Shin-teen-shang-te. The first part of this phrase, though a combination which does not occur in any Chinese book, in the sense of God, was used regularly and systematically in tracts and preaching, by the late Dr. Milne, to whom Afa is indebted for his first lessons in Christianity, and it is not wonderful that he should have adopted it. *Shang-te* also was frequently employed by Dr. M. particularly towards the close of his life, and Afa seems to have thought himself more secure by combining the two, and using this compound as his usual phrase for designating God by way of eminence. Dr. Morrison, likewise, except in the translation of the Scriptures, frequently employed these terms, either together or separately. Whatever Afa did in this respect must be considered as the result, in a great degree, of his connection with those two eminent men; only in the more frequent usage of any one term in his works, more than another, we may trace the natural bias of his own mind, as it regards the one more agreeable to his vernacular instinct.

We have collated with some care the whole of his works, in order to ascertain exactly his usage in this particular, and the following is the result:

	Vol. IX.	Vol. VIII.	Vol. VII.	Vol. VI.	Vol. V.	Vol. IV.	Vol. III.	Vol. II.	Vol. I.	
41	3	3	3	3	3	4	6	5	10	*Shin for the true God*
138	7	35	10	13	3	8	6	13	30	*Do. for false gods*
17	8	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	6	*Do. for genius*
28	3	..	7	6	..	..	6	..	..	*Do. for soul, spirit or devil*
18	11	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	*Shin-foo for God*
5	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Shin-choo for God*
4	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	*Chin Shin for God*
68	15	1	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	*Shin-teen for God*
406	13	126	60	19	18	50	42	68	4	*Shin-teen Shang-te for God*
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Shang-te for God*

Shin-fung (sometimes with the addition of *Shing*) is used invariably for Spirit, when the Holy Spirit is meant; *Shin-she* is used for angel.

Choo, and *Shang-choo* are used frequently for God; but *T'heen-foo Hwang Shang-te*, so frequently found in the rebel books, for the great God, does not occur in Afa's tracts at all.

In philological questions, we should not deem the practice of foreigners, with regard to the use of terms in a language not their own, of much value; still less as decisive in any controversy that may arise respecting it. Their practice only shews their opinion. They may be right, or they may be wrong: and however high they stand in the estimation of their countrymen, it is possible that other men may possess equal or superior opportunities of acquiring information, on the subject under discussion. In as far as it can be presumed that natives have spoken or written under the influence of foreign teaching, their authority in respect to their vernacular idioms is proportionably weakened. They are thus merely an echo of the sentiment of their teachers. It is only when they launch forth alone, and shew the unbiassed tendency of their own minds, that we can deem them of any value in deciding questions regarding philological usage. Considering the example set before him, in the version of the Scriptures which he employed, and which he so largely quoted, we should not have been surprized had we found Afa adopting almost entirely the one word used as a translaction of *Theos* in that production; but when we perceive him employing another phrase ten times oftener than he does that, we cannot help noticing which way his natural bias lay, and according to it its proper value.

We have been led to enlarge thus on Afa's peculiarity in the use of terms, because as he was influenced by those from whom he learnt religion, so his example has doubtless affected those who learnt from him. The insurgent chief had in the first instance nothing but Afa's books before him: as far as we know, this was the only source of his information on religious matters, from the year 1833 to 1846; during which time he pondered over these books again and again, whilst he made them his text-books in instructing his followers. It would not have been strange, therefore, if he had adopted the terms found therein to the same extent in which they were used by his prototype. Had he done so, he would merely have been imitating Afa, as Afa imitated Morrison and Milne. From the beginning to the end of the chain, the authority of one or the other, in philological matters, would have been but questionable; and we could only have argued the tendency of each individual mind, from the prevailing usage to which he had addicted himself.

Notwithstanding, however, we cannot attach much value to Afa's books in a philological point of view, we cannot help deeming them of considerable importance in a religious sense. The simple circumstance of those books having been made up, for one-fourth part, of Scripture extracts, is a very important consideration; and we could have wished for that reason that *Hung* had paid more attention to them than he seems to have done. The texts chosen by Afa, as the foundations of the various discourses which he has penned, are all of them of the first order in point of moment. A glance at the various sections of each volume, will convince any one that the Chinese Evangelist could not have done better than take just those subjects which he has chosen, for awakening and impressing the minds of his countrymen. We could only wish that the subjects had been handled with more ability, and attended to with more care by the present leader of the insurrection. Certain it is, that had Hung read his book a little more carefully, he would not have fallen into many of those extravangancies and improprieties which have marked and sullied his career.

W. H. M.

We extract the following from *Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thomson's Circular* of June 22d:—

The present aspect of affairs is looked at by the great body of Importers as serious indeed, and the ultimate results as likely to be more so; but there has been quite a sufficient number of sellers at the present *comparatively* high range of prices to keep pace with the demand, which has of late been languid from the causes above-mentioned. The latest advices from China give proof that this season's export will at least be fully as much as last; but it affords us no clue to the future, or what will be the probable delay in next season's shipments; and it is *upon this* that our market will soon, and for a long time to come, be governed.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 20th instant, bringing dates from Shanghai to the 10th, and from Canton to the 20th April.

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted on the 16th instant to 60,797,000 lbs., against 60,800,000 lbs. on the 16th June, 1852.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH AUGUST, 1853.

The 20th continued wet and disagreeable, followed on the two succeeding days by a strong S. E. gale. Since which the weather has been pleasant.

On the evening of the 24th a *Comet* was first generally noticed in a N.W. direction. But we believe that it was seen on the two previous nights by a few individuals. We have been favored with the following observations taken on the night of the 25th, to ascertain its true position:—

At *7h. 51m. 35s.* Shanghae meantime.—Distance from Benetnach* to head of Comet, 36° 19′ 45″.
At *7h. 52m. 48s.* Do. —Distance from Polar Star to head of Comet, 67° 58′ 45″.
Length of tail, measured by sextant, ... 3° 43′.
With a glass the nucleus and tail were very distinct.

* The last star in the tail of Ursa Major.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

August.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
20	S.	29.93	29.97	29.80	84.0	74.0	87.0	E.	E.S.E. to S.S.E.	0.35	0.03
21	S.	29.82	30.04	29.69	83.0	79.0	88.3	E.S.E.	S.	0.18	0.00
22	M.	29.78	30.04	29.63	83.5	79.0	87.5	S.E.	S. to W.	0.00	0.00
23	Tu.	29.85	30.03	29.72	85.0	79.0	83.5	S.S.E.	N.	0.00	0.20
24	W.	29.94	29.99	29.81	83.0	77.0	84.5	S.S.E. to S.E.	N. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
25	Th.	29.93	29.97	29.80	85.5	78.0	85.0	E.S.E. to S.	N. to N.E.	0.10	0.00
26	F.	29.96	29.95	29.84	82.5	79.0	83.5	S.S.E. to S.E.	E.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 27th Aug., 1853.]				Mean	83.7		85.6		Total	0.63	0.23

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug. 21	Esmeralda	H. bark	230	Jollens	Hongkong	Aug.—	Sundries	Russell and Co.
„ 22	Clara A. Maria W.	D. bark	310	Slapert	Put back		Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 23	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Jamieson	Hongkong	Aug. 17	Opium	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.
„ 23	Time W.	B. schr.	96	Chape	Honolulu		Ballast	T. Lacy.
„ 25	Siam W.	S. bark					Sundries	
„ 25	Ann Welsh W.	B. bark	341	Thornhill	Hongkong	Aug.—	Sundries	
„ 26	City of London W.	B. bark	285	Fine	Amoy	Aug.—	Sugar	
„ 26	Spec	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	Aug.—	Ballast	W. Davidson.

PASSENGERS.—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mrs. Smith and 2 children,—Mrs. Roberts,—Mrs. Maria de Silva.—Messrs. Rankin, Wardley, Moliere, P. King, —. Moore, and their servants. Chun-tuck-chung, Yung-wai-pong, 1 Chinese, his wife, 2 children, and 2 Ayahs—3 female servants and 3 male do.—5 Chinese deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 23	Oriental W.	A. ship	1003	Fletcher	Hongkong	Ballast	Russell and Co.
„ 23	Lancastrian	B. ship	597	Langley	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.
„ 24	Clara A. Maria W.	D. bark	310	Slapert	Hongkong	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 24	Geffrard	B. brig	337	Briard	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ann Welsh W.		Aug. 25	B. bark	431	Thornhill			
Ariel	253	July 29	A. ship	597	Eayes	Russell & Co.		
Ashmore	769	June 27	B. bark	512	Martin	Hargreaves and Co.	London	Early
Aurora	793	Aug. 17	B. ship	375	Cowie	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Cambalu	775	July 8	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.	London	
Candace	289	Aug. 7	A. bark	390	Arquitt	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	
Celestial	281	June 29	A. ship	850	Palmer	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	
Cherokee	777	July 8	B. bark	227	Bramwell	Lindsay and Co.	London	
City of London W.		Aug. 26	B. bark	285	Fine			
Countess of Seafield	776	July 6	B. ship	450	Innes	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	
Crisis	791	Aug. 11	B. ship	426	Bell	Dent, Beale and Co.	Liverpool	
Eclipse	779	July 14	B. ship	395	Laing	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	London	
Esmeralda		Aug. 21	H. bark	230	Jollens	Russell and Co.		
Favorite		Aug. 18	S. ship	430	Tom-chone	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.		
Fleetwood	284	June 29	A. ship	663	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	
General Michiell	11	July 29	D. bark	368	Straty	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Gentoo	287	July 29	A. ship	747	Devens	Smith, King and Co.		
Golden Gate	283	July 4	A. ship	1340	Baistow	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Hussar	291	July 9	A. ship	721	Lucas	Russell and Co.		
John Knox	787	July 29	B. ship	296	Monroe	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	
Kingston	781	July 12	B. ship	843	Caithness	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Lady Mary Wood	794	Aug. 23	B. str.	296	Jamieson	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.	Hongkong	30th inst.
Lima W.		Aug. 17	H. bark	218	Peters	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Living Age	285	June 17	A. ship	727	Holms	Russell and Co.		
Monarch	774	June 30	B. bark	337	Duff	Shaw, Bland and Co.	Cork	
Nerbudda	783	July 16	B. bark	428	Crawford	Shaw, Bland and Co.	Cork	
Norna	780	July 13	B. ship	380	Cleland	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	London	
Prussischer Adler	2	Aug. 9	Pr. ship	450	Runge	Hargreaves and Co.	Hongkong	5th Sept.
Sea Witch	786	July 28	B. bark	328	Heaton	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Siam W.		Aug. 25	S. bark					
Snipe	292	Aug. 12	A. brig	180	Shannon	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Spec	795	Aug. 26	B. schr	105	Davidson	W. Davidson.	Ningpo	
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	90	Chape	T. Lacy.		
Torrent	290	Aug. 17	A. ship	649	Copp	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.	London	
William the IV.		....	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down hulk	

☞ Those marked *W.* are at Woosung.

PASSING EVENTS IN CHINA.

(From Dr. D. J. Macgowan's Note Book.)

(Continued from No. 159.)

Poetry: Christian proclamation: Philological inferences: Historical excerpts: Grievances: Satire.

Appended to this imperial declaration are the following verses:—

"A manifesto to make the people tranquil and happy:
Let none be alarmed or disheartened.
I seek only to restore the great Ming dynasty,
To overthrow the existing Tartar usurpation.
Of avaricious officers and base emissaries, none are to
Pitt the people of the cities
Need not run to the East, nor fly to the West:
For only chosen and virtuous troops shall approach.
They will by no means give the least offence:
Moreover, the graves of our ancestors are in your city.
All of you are entreated with our troops:
Only guard yourselves against local marauders.
And avoid enlisting against us.
Although there were a hundred myriad Manchus,
An invasion will suffice to reduce them to dust.
At Wang-chan and at Hang-yang, the inhabitants were
Because they were found in arms against us. [killed.
When the empire becomes re-established,
Spears and javelins will not be needed:
These few sentences are a caution;
Let those officers obey and oppose not."

Compare with the foregoing, the following, from officers who are said to be brothers-in-law to Hung-Tsiu-tsuen:—

"Yang, the Eastern prince, and Siau, the Western prince, appointed of Heaven for exterminating evil spirits, giving peace to the world and tranquility to the people. According to the Old Testament Scriptures, the Heavenly Father, and great God [*kwang Shang-ti*], made the world in six days—heaven, earth, mountains, seas, and mankind. The great God is the father of Spirits, [*kwang Shang-ti Shi-shin Ye*,] and the father of souls [*Shi-hwan Ye*]. Almighty and Omniscient, evidence of which is to be found in the records of every country under heaven. Tracing back to the Creation, it may be seen that He has frequently manifested righteous anger against the world, of which you people are not yet aware. The first instance of great displeasure, was when the earth rained down forty days causing a great flood. The next, was when He descended to rescue the Israelites from Egypt, and, afterwards, He sent the Saviour of the world, the lord Jesus, to be born in Judea, and to suffer in atoning for the sins of the world.

"Again, in 1847, the great God became angry with the world, and sent an angel to bear our celestial prince up to Heaven, whom he appointed to be lord and saviour of men, commissioning him to destroy demons and to give peace.

"Also in April 1848, the great God compassionated the world, (which being seduced by demons, was in danger of destruction,) and descended; and in the month of October, the Saviour of the world, the lord Jesus descended, on which occasion many miracles were brought, and a host of devils exterminated."

"Moreover, it is stated that the great God is now incensed with the world, for worshipping depraved gods, for its lusts, and great disobedience to the heavenly laws. O! people, why are you yet unawakened! How great is your happiness in being spared to this day, to behold the glory of the great God! How great is the happiness in having such peace in your day! Awaken! Awaken! Those who obey heaven shall be preserved, those who offend shall be lost.

"That impish dunce Hien-fung, originally a Tartar slave, discards the true and embraces the false; and sins heinously against the great God, so that heaven will not spare him, and it is reasonable that he should be destroyed.

"Alas! ye militia-men, not knowing the root of the tree, nor the source of the fountain, you have, distracted yourselves for a mite of paltry gain; by serving the enemy, you have become enveloped in the serpent's coils; forgetting gratitude, you oppose your chief. It appears that you belonged to the Trinity corps; why is it you so not remember having smeared your mouths with blood at Hung-moung, swearing to be united in heart and strength, for exterminating the Tsing dynasty! Never before has such a thing been heard of, as that of sworn brethren laying down their swords and saving the enemy.

"We the generals, strongly hope, that scholars and students, the heroic and patriotic of each province, will unanimously unite in this righteous rising, and resolve on the utter destruction of the Manchus. Ponder on this,—the true lord gave you existence, you are therefore bound to be faithful to Heaven's dynasty. These important instructions are addressed to all our scholars and people, urging them to return and to reflect: to worship the true God [*Chin-shin*] and to discard vicious gods [*Sié-shin*]; to renounce the class of devils, and to rejoin the human class,—you then will be on the road to eternal life, and to the enjoyment of the happiness of heaven. If you persist in being deceived, refusing to be awakened, you shall be crushed in undistinguishable ruin, when repentance will be too late and unavailing. A special proclamation. Ta-ping, celestial king, March 21st, 1853."

More documents of the same general character as the above might be given, but the public has already become sufficiently familiar with this strange blending of politics and religion, of truth and error.

As the success of this party is somewhat probable, one effect of its obtaining power will perhaps contribute to the settlement of the vexed question concerning the proper designation of the Most High in Chinese. These Kwang-si men hold, as do native Christians generally, that the *Shang-ti* of the classics is the one true God, and if Christianity should become the religion of the government, the worship of Shang-ti would be recommended to all its subjects. In which event, an attempt on the part of foreigners to impose Tien-chu, Shin or any other term, as a distinguishing appellative, could only be considered as factious and schismatic in the extreme. But the publications of this party afford evidence not less clear that *Shin*, is always a generic term for gods and sometimes for spirits; and, so far from requiring such philological solecism as the render by *Elohim* and *Theos* in translating the inspired volume by *Shang-ti*, they on the contrary afford all the authority that could be desired, for the employment of *Shin* in such cases. This however is a question which pertains to philological divinity, and is altogether beyond our depth.

We select for translation one more proclamation from those issued by, or in the name of partisans of the Ming dynasty of a date somewhat earlier than the foregoing. It professes to come from general Sung minister of war, and confidential adviser of the August *ti*, or emperor who besides hurling invective at his antagonists, recounts some court, scandal new and old:—

"The canon of Shun treats of the suppression and punishment of miauites, and the Spring and Autumn Classic [of Confucius] lauds the Chau dynasty for curbing unruly barbarians: the Tartars, by opposing ancient dynasties, have incurred the hatred of all succeeding generations, and the Mongolians, for destroying the Sung dynasty are to the present day held in utter detestation: finally the Chinese are now rising to subvert the Tsing, to chastise oppressors and to deliver the people.

At the close of the Ming dynasty, when the middle kingdom was suffering from the ravages of Li Tsz'ching, general Wú San-kwei unfortunately bowed in these barbarians; thus in driving out tigers, he let in wolves, and for six, or seven generations the people have suffered in consequence. In ruling the empire for these two hundred years past, they have inflicted untold wrongs and injuries on the empire; and, although there have never been wanting among us men of courage and ability yet hitherto we have been unable to effect a combination, hence these worthies have been profoundly distressed. Officers are appointed for ruling the people, but those who with their laws and ordinances have done irreparable damage to the well disposed, instead of devoting themselves to the punishment of the lawless. In bartering office, and selling titles, they have established a traffic, well pleasing to the rich, but which renders unpatriotic the application of poor scholars. Manchu policemen and soldiers receive double pay, and in battle are placed in the rear, while the Chinese are placed in front. By salt monopolies salt rises as high as one hundred cash the pound; which shows them to be more detestable than Yang of the Shang dynasty [210 B.C.] By demanding a thousand cash in the payment of taxes, as an equivalent for a *tou* of rice, they show themselves to be more anxious to amass treasures than the execrable Chi Wangti [the progenitor of all such as burn books, sometimes called the Napoleon of China.]

In appointing illiterate men to office, what regard is had for the people, who toil all their days in acquiring knowledge? It is degrading to live, and at death how can we have the face to meet our noble ancestors under ground? How can we meet those devoted women in Hades, who suffered death rather than submit to foreign sway? In shaving our heads as clean as a melon, by the excessive of their irresistible power, and in adjusting our hair like tails of animals they have wounded our hearts. By changing our caps and dresses, they treated us with no more ceremony than if we had been cattle, forcing outlandish customs on the Flowery Land! The interment of their barbarian chiefs on the hills of the middle kingdom pollutes the imperial demesne. In selecting Chinese women for their harem, they disgrace our illustrious sages. Killing our soldiers and distressing our people; transporting the country by boarding in Manchuria, draining us of everything by oppressive taxes,—in fine, their outrages cannot be enumerated. Scarce in his palace, the emperor heeds not the sufferings of the people, disregarding public affairs himself, he intrusts all to contemptible eunuchs.

Moreover, let the South Hill Satires be consulted, in which instruction was imparted respecting murder and incest in the palace of their ancestor, Shun-chi, and what a commencement for a new era!

And recently, a new prince ascended the throne, did he act despite remonstrance take a concubine, and within the period allotted to mourning have offspring! In wanton lust parents slaughter, he has caused even children to abhor duty. Consequently great disorders are frequent, calamities are constantly occurring, robbers and thieves abound like swarms of wasps, violence prevails everywhere and nothing goes on in the old course. Men's hearts are changing and all the common people are looking about for a leader. Truly the uncombed and shabby niffaff of the North shall meet the fate of that royal monster Kin-kwei [1818 B.C.], and of Chau-sin [1154 B.C.], who thought a miscarant spoiled, unlike the Manchus, their predecessors! Their years of prosperity, though long are fast drawing to a close: it is time to hunt them to their dens and gratify the resentment of our ancestors! Put off their shoes, collieclate them thoroughly, and make them give way to our illustrious and holy prince.

In the privacy of my study and in poverty, I long harbored great indignation and contemplated noble designs, my inactivity was unavoidable, but I practised the exercise of arms with diligence, trusting that at a future day I might be able to lay hold of the universe and give it a turn.

And now, at last our sacred emperor, has with the concurrence of heaven summoned a benevolent and excellent army, wherewith to rescue the people from misery and to pluck out noxious weeds. He calls upon scholars to take office, and upon the wealthy to lend their assistance, to reverse the present, and to establish a new order of things. Let the imperial behests be reverently received, and then we shall exemplify Kan-yan's counsels to Asu, and illustrate the punishments of the sacred books of Confucius. Let us rush on to the extermination of the usurpers, and they will fall off as irresistible as fire or flood. Abounding in mutual benevolence we shall all share the wail of longevity. Peace and prosperity shall prevail as in the days of Yau and Shun. Admonish you to yield prompt obedience. Punishments or rewards await your decision. Do not mistake. Do not disregard this."

The South Hill Satires quoted above, is one of the curiosities of Chinese literature and stands conspicuous in the Index expurgatorius of the vicegerent of the pagan heaven. It was published soon after the Manchu conquest by a party of literary patriots at Suchau, whose joint poetic effusions were directed against the immoralities alleged to prevail in the new court. Bitter sarcasms, clothed in the best style of composition, were addressed against Nieh-ching-wang, uncle of the youthful monarch Sun-chi, the virtual regent of the empire, who, as well as the empress dowager, were charged with gross crimes. Murders also, in the imperial household were alluded to in unmistakable terms. The volume in fine is a sort of album in which the best scholars exercised their powers of satire. It was not finally suppressed till the reign of Kang-hi, and not then without the loss of many lives, a large number of the literati having been executed as writers or accomplices. Copies are secretly written and passed from hand to hand to the present, and in the event of the expulsion of the reigning family it will probably be again cut, printed and extensively circulated.

(To be continued.)

Preamble.—Whereas certain Regulations entitled "Regulations for the Land set apart for the "residence of British subjects by the Tsungli Yamen" "Authorities and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul "at Shanghae in concert and communication together" were settled and agreed upon by Capt. Balfour, H. B. M.'s said Consul, and *Kung-moo-kwo*, Intendant of Circuit, &c., &c.; And whereas doubts having arisen as to the validity of such Regulations in cases where Foreigners, not British subjects, are concerned; and as to the power of enforcing them against all persons coming within the limits aforesaid, and it being expedient and necessary for the peace, comfort and well being of all who reside within the said limits, that a Code of Regulations binding upon all Foreigners without distinction should be established and substituted in place and stead of the Code above referred to; the following Regulations have been agreed to and settled by the undersigned Foreign Consuls in communication with His Excellency the Intendant of Circuit; in place and stead of the Regulations heretofore in force and which are declared null and void, and of no effect from the date hereof.

Given under our respective hands and seals of office at the Port of Shanghae in China, this —— day of —— 185 .

LAND REGULATIONS.

I.—*Boundaries and Limits defined.*—The boundaries of the Land to which these Regulations apply are—1st, Those defined in the Land Regulations settled and agreed upon by Capt. Balfour, H. B. M.'s Consul, and *Kung-moo-kwo*, Intendant of Circuit, on the 24th day of September, 1845, and further defined in the agreement entered into between Rutherford Alcock, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, and *Lin*, Intendant of Circuit, on the 27th day of November, 1848, and set forth in the copy hereunto annexed of the original map attached to the said agreement, and 2dly, Those described in a proclamation issued by *Lin*, Taoutae, bearing date the 9th day of April, 1849, in consequence of an arrangement entered into between H. E. on the one part and M. de Montigny, the Consul of France, on the other part, for the assignment of a space within which French subjects should be at liberty to acquire land and build residences, &c., —an arrangement subsequently approved and confirmed by the Minister of France, M. de Forth Rouen, and the Imperial Commissioner, *Sieu*. Within the boundaries defined in the map above referred to under the first head are certain sites, namely, the New Custom-house, the Naval Dockyards, and the Temple of Rewards, together with the Land set apart for the use of H. B. M.'s Government known as the British Consulate site, which are excepted from municipal control, as well as any land hereafter settled or acquired by the Governments of France or the United States of America—but the Consulate site and any lands acquired as above shall bear their share of the Public burdens.

II.—*Mode of acquiring Land.*—Any person desiring to rent Land or purchase Houses from the Chinese Proprietors within the said limits, must first apply to the Consul or Consular Agent of his nation, officially and in writing, or if there be none appointed, to the Consul of any friendly power, clearly specifying by plan, the locality, boundaries, and number of the *Tou* together with the measurement in *Moae*, *Fen*, and *Le*, of the said Land, and the said Consul or Consular Agent will thereupon enquire whether any improper motive exists to the settlement by reason of prior occupant or application by third parties or otherwise; and the said Consul or Consular Agent will enquire from the other Foreign Consuls whether such impediment exists on the part of any other Foreigner; provided always that if such impediment do exist, then and in such case a reasonable time shall be allowed the first claimant to settle for the said Land or Houses; and the Filling to Go so with such reasonable time, shall be considered and held a virtual surrender of such prior right of settlement, and the same shall revert to the Foreigner next applying, on notice to that effect being given his Consul, and no good cause shown why it should not revert as aforesaid.

III.—*First Settlement and Title Deeds.*—It having been ascertained that by mutual agreement a portion of the Foreigners' Land by reason of priority of claim of round, the party interested may settle with the Chinese Proprietors the price and conditions of sale, and will then report the transaction to his Consular Representative and lodge with him the Chinese Proprietors' agreement or deed of sale in duplicate, accompanied by a plan clearly marking the boundaries; which the said Consular Representative will transmit to the Intendant of Circuit for examination. If to be sale be regular the Deeds will be returned to the Consul sealed by the Intendant of Circuit, and the purchase money can then be paid. If there are graves or coffins on the land rented their removal must be a matter of separate arrangement, it being contrary to the custom of the Chinese to include them in the agreement or deed of sale.

IV.—*Deeds of Agreement or Sale in Triplicate.*—The Deeds of Agreement or Sale aforesaid having been completed, and the purchase money paid, His Excellency the Intendant of Circuit will furnish with official report of the same, issue a Title-Deed in Triplicate in the form already determined upon; and in all cases when such Title-Deeds are issued to Foreigners, the Intendant of Circuit will send a notice thereof to the Consular Representatives of England, France, and the United States of America at Shanghae, to enable them to keep a complete Register of the land rented by Foreigners within the said limits, and enter the lot in its proper place on a map to be filed at the offices of the said Consulates for reference.

V.—*Land Surrendered to Public use.*—It is clearly understood and agreed to, that land heretofore surrendered by the various Foreign Renters to public use, such as roads and the beach grounds of the rivers within the aforesaid limits, shall remain henceforth dedicated to the same uses; and as new lots are required such parts thereof as are beach ground shall be held under and subject to similar uses, and due provision shall be made for the extension of the lines of Roads at present laid down as means of communication in the interior. To this end the Committee of Roads and Jetties appointed by the Residents within said boundaries will at the beginning of each year, together examine the map, and determine what new lines of Road are necessary, and land subsequently required to be rented shall only be granted with the proviso expressed or understood, that the renter shall surrender the beach ground aforesaid, if any, and the land required for such roads, and in no case shall land surrendered as aforesaid, either heretofore or hereafter, be resumed; or shall any act of ownership be exercised over the same by the Renters thereof, notwithstanding they shall pay the Chinese Government Ground Rent reserved thereon. Provided always, that no act of appropriation or dedication for Public uses of the said beach ground or ground for Roads other than those specifically defined, shall prejudice the rights or interests of such individual renters, in any case be sanctioned or held lawful under these regulations.

VI.—*Boundary Stones to be plated.*—When land is rented stones having the N°. of the lot distinctly set thereon must be placed to define the boundaries thereof under the supervision of the Consul applying for the land, and the Chinese Local Authorities. A time will be named for the boundary stones to be fixed in the presence of an officer deputed by the Consul, of the Tepoon of the district—the Chinese proprietors and the Renter, in such manner that they may not interfere with the lines of road, or the boundaries; or in any other way give cause for litigation and dispute hereafter.

VII.—*Chinese Land Tax.*—There is an assessed Annual Rent or Land Tax rent reserved to the Chinese Government on all land rented by Foreigners within the said limits at the rate of 1,500 cash per *mow*; the period of paying this rent is fixed for the fifteenth day of the twelfth month of each Chinese year, on which day the next ensuing years' rent is payable in full and in advance by the Renter; The Intendant of Circuit will adhere the several Consuls ten days previous to this period, who will direct the respective Renters to pay the amounts due on their lots to the Government Banker, who will thereupon give receipts in triplicate for the same. Should a Renter pass the period fixed, and not pay the reserved rent, the Intendant of Circuit will request the Consul under whose jurisdiction the defaulter is, to recover the same.

VIII.—*Transfer of Lots.*—The interest in a lot shall always be held in law and equity to reside in that person in whose name the title of record appears, and no title shall pass unless the deed is lodged for record within three days from the date of the conveyance. Within said limits no Chinese Proprietor shall erect new houses or sheds so near to the residences or places of business of foreigners as to endanger them in case of fire, and if he does the Intendant shall abate the nuisance. No Chinese shall open a place of public entertainment within said limits North of the present site of the Consulate of the United States and South of the Soochow Creek, without the consent of the majority of the Consuls alluded to herein, under the penalties hereinafter provided against maintaining a nuisance.

IX.—*Extent of Lots and usages to which applied.*—Straw sheds, bamboo or wooden houses, or buildings of inflammable kinds shall not be erected on the settlement, nor shall contraband goods, or merchandize likely to endanger life or cause injury to individuals, such as Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Sulphur, large quantities of Spirits and such like be stored in the premises of any individual, under the penalty of $25 for the first offence, and $50 for each succeeding offence, and for each twenty-four hours the nuisance shall remain. If articles of this nature be brought to Shanghae, a place must be fixed upon by the Authorities in communication together, and if such location be within the boundaries, it must be sufficiently distant from the other dwellings and warehouses, to prevent all risk of fire spreading. The public roads must not be encroached upon or obstructed as by Scaffolding for the purpose of building, Timber Logs, Stones, Bricks and other building materials beyond the time essential for the completion of the work, or in such manner at any time as shall block up or materially interfere with the thoroughfare; or by projecting eaves of houses or gate or door steps or entrances;—by the heaping up of goods for any length of time and such like, under the penalty of $5 for each twenty-four hours they shall remain after a notice issued by the Board Committee or Consular Authority to remove them. Individuals must not be inconvenienced by the accumulation of filth, running out of Gutters upon the roads, firing of Guns, cause-ly creating noise or disturbance, furious riding or driving, or the leading horses up and down the chief thoroughfares for exercise; or by any act coming legitimately within the meaning of the term nuisance, under the penalty of a fine of $10 on conviction of either of said offences. All fines shall be recoverable by force the Consul of the nation to which the party offending belongs, or if there be no representative of the nation of the party in Shanghae then they may be recovered before the Chinese Authorities at the Port.

X.—*Roads and Jetties Assessment on Land and Wharfage.*—It being expedient and necessary that some provision should be made for the making of roads, building public Jetties and Bridges and keeping them in repair, lighting and draining the settlement generally, and establishing a watch or police force, the Foreign Consuls aforesaid shall at the beginning of each year convene a meeting of the Renters of Land within the said limits, to devise ways and means for raising the requisite funds for these purposes; and at such meeting it shall be competent to the said Renters to declare an Assessment in the form of a rate to be made on the said Land, or Buildings, and in the form of Wharfage dues on all goods landed at any place within the said limits; and to appoint a Committee of three or more persons to levy the said rates and dues and apply the funds so realized to the purposes aforesaid, or in such manner as may be agreed and determined upon at the said meeting; and to that end the said Committee shall be empowered to sue all Defaulters in the Consular Courts under whose jurisdiction they may be; and in case any one or more of the said Defaulters have no Consular Representative at Shanghae, then the Intendant of Circuit shall upon application of the Road Committee transmit through the Foreign Consuls, recovery from such Defaulters the amounts due from them for Land assessment or wharfage dues, and pay the same to the said Committee; moreover at such yearly meeting the accounts of the Committee for the past year shall be laid before the assembled Renters for their approval and sanction. It shall also be competent for the Foreign Consuls, collectively or singly when it may appear to them needful, or at the requisition of the Renters of Land, to call a public meeting at any time, giving ten days notice of the same, setting forth the business upon which it is convened, for the consideration of any matter or thing connected with the land; provided always that no Resolution shall be signed by not less than five of the said Renters, and that it set forth satisfactory ground for such request. The Resolution passed by a majority at any such public meetings on all such matters aforesaid shall be valid and binding upon the whole of the Renters of Land within the said limits if not less than one third of them are present. The senior Consul present at such meeting shall take the Chair, and the Secretary of a Consulate then such Renter as the majority of voters present may nominate. If renters of land in Public meeting assembled as herein provided, decide upon any matter of a municipal nature, not already enumerated, and affecting the general interests, such decision shall first be reported by the Chairman to the Consuls, for their joint concurrence and approval, without which approval officially given, such Resolution cannot become valid and binding upon the Renters as a body.

XI.—*Cemeteries for Foreigners, Chinese Graves, &c.*—Within the said limits land shall be set apart for Cemeteries for the interment of Foreigners according to the rights of their respective religions or countries. In no case shall the graves of Chinese on land rented by Foreigners be removed without the express sanction of the families to whom they belong, who also, so long as they remain unmoved, must be allowed every facility to visit and sweep them at the established periods, but no coffins of Chinese must hereafter be placed within the said limits, to be left above ground.

XII.—*Sale of Spirits or Liquors, opening of Public Houses, &c.*—No Foreigners or Chinese shall sell spirits or liquors, or open a House of entertainment within the said limits, without a licence to do so from the said Consuls of the majority of them, and if the party be Chinese, from the Intendant of Circuit, and upon good and sufficient security given for the maintenance of order in their establishment.

XIII.—*Breach of Regulations.*—Hereafter should one of the Foreign Consuls discover a breach of the Regulations, or should information thereof be lodged with him, or should the local Authorities address him thereon, he shall in every case within his jurisdiction summon the offender before him, and if convicted, punish him summarily, either by the imposition of a Fine for breach of Treaty Regulations, or in such other manner as may seem just. Should any Foreigner who has no Consular Authority at Shanghae commit a breach of the said Regulations, then and in such case, the Chinese Chief Authority may be appealed to, by any one or more of the Foreign Consuls to uphold the Regulations in their integrity, and punish the party so infringing them.

XIV.—*Provisional Clause.*—Hereafter should any corrections be requisite in these Regulations, or should it be necessary to determine upon further rules, or should doubts arise as to the construction of, or powers conferred thereby, the same must be consulted upon and settled by the Foreign Consuls and Intendant of Circuit in communication together, who shall equitably decide thereon, and submit the same for confirmation to the Representatives of their respective countries in China and to the Chinese Imperial Commissioner managing the affairs at the Five Ports.

The Consuls referred to in these Regulations are Consuls of powers having treaties with China, or who have at least three constituents resident landholders at Shanghae.

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(Continued from "N.-C. Herald," No. 159.)

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995—Reveries—or Memoirs of the Fairfax family.
996—The Afghans, the Ten lost tribes and the Kings of the East.
997—The Huguenot, by G. P. R. James.
998—The fall of Jerusalem, by Rev. H. H. Milman.
999—Deeds of Naval Daring.
1000—Journal of a Landscape painter in Calabria—Lear.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kichna, Chemist, 7, Everest Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion, for which she had occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

Margaret McCoshiam, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a severe rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time, they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 81 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Tarp & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For upwards of 1 suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I can recommend their use to those who should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Com-	Symptoms,
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas,	plaints,	Tic Doulou-
plaints,	Female Irre-	Lumbago,	reux,
Blotches on	gularities,	Piles,	Tumours,
the Skin,	Fevers of all	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Bowel Com-	kinds,	Retention of	Venereal affec-
plaints,	Fits,	Urine,	tions,
Colics,	Gout,	Worms of all	
Costipation of the Bowels,	Scrofula, or	kinds,	
	Indigestion,	Sore Throats,	from what-
Consumption,	Inflammation,	Stone and	ever cause,
Debility,		Gravel,	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 9d., and 5s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

N.B.—A file of the *North-China Herald* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

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